

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: When Seconds Count: 9th Grade Emergency Response Quiz

High schoolers analyze high-stakes survival scenarios to move from bystander to first responder while navigating legal protections like Good Samaritan laws.

---

**1. You encounter an unconscious victim in a public park. After ensuring the scene is safe, what is the most critical first step to assess the need for CPR according to current AHA guidelines?**

**Answer:** B) Check for breathing and a carotid pulse simultaneously for no more than 10 seconds.

To minimize delays in starting compressions, professional and trained rescuers check for a carotid pulse and breathing simultaneously for a maximum of 10 seconds.

**2. When helping a victim of a suspected spine injury, responders should use the \_\_\_\_\_ technique to keep the airway open without moving the neck.**

**Answer:** C) Jaw-thrust maneuver

The jaw-thrust maneuver is specifically designed to open the airway for patients with suspected cervical spine trauma while minimizing head and neck movement.

**3. Good Samaritan laws generally protect a layperson from legal liability as long as they provide care within their level of training and do not exhibit 'gross negligence.'**

**Answer:** A) True

Good Samaritan laws are designed to encourage bystanders to help by providing legal protection, provided they act reasonably and don't attempt procedures beyond their training.

**4. A fellow hiker is experiencing deep, shivering, and slurred speech after falling into a cold stream. Which intervention is most appropriate for this stage of hypothermia?**

**Answer:** C) Gradual rewarming using dry blankets and warm, non-caffeinated liquids.

Vigorous rubbing or hot water can cause 'afterdrop' or heart arrhythmias; gradual rewarming is the safest method for stabilizing body temperature.

**5. In the event of a deep puncture wound from a rusted metal object, the most critical secondary concern for health providers is the administration of a \_\_\_\_\_ booster shot.**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** B) Tetanus (Tdap)

Puncture wounds are anaerobic environments where *Clostridium tetani* bacteria thrive; a tetanus booster is required if the patient hasn't had one in 5-10 years.

**6. If an person is experiencing heat stroke, you should encourage them to drink large amounts of water as quickly as possible.**

**Answer:** B) False

Heat stroke often causes an altered mental state or unconsciousness; trying to force fluids can lead to choking/aspiration. Cooling the body externally is the priority.

**7. When applying a commercial tourniquet to a life-threatening limb bleed, where should the device be placed relative to the wound?**

**Answer:** B) 2-3 inches above the wound, but not on a joint.

Tourniquets must be placed proximal to the injury (between the wound and the heart) to stop blood flow, avoiding joints to ensure a tight seal against the bone.

**8. During a diabetic emergency where the victim is conscious but confused, you should provide \_\_\_\_\_ to help stabilize their blood sugar levels.**

**Answer:** C) Fast-acting Glucose

If a diabetic person is symptomatic, hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) is the most immediate life threat. Providing fast-acting sugar (tablets, juice) is the standard first-aid treatment.

**9. When a person is having a seizure, you should place a sturdy object between their teeth to prevent them from swallowing their tongue.**

**Answer:** B) False

It is a myth that you can swallow your tongue. Placing objects in the mouth during a seizure can cause dental damage or airway obstruction.

**10. You witness a chemical splash in a classmate's eye during a lab. What is the recommended duration for flushing the eye with water?**

**Answer:** D) At least 15-20 minutes

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Chemical burns require extensive irrigation to ensure the neutralizing or dilution of the substance; 15-20 minutes is the standard safety protocol.